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Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly on the Implementation of the Outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and Further Initiatives
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Agenda item 2 (b)
Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world": consideration of the draft final document of the special session

Proposed outcome: revised text submitted by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee

The Chairman's working draft is in three parts:

Part I. Political declaration;

Part II. Overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development;

Part III. Further actions and initiatives to implement the commitments made at the Summit;

Part III is set out below.

Part III
Further actions and initiatives to implement the commitments made at the Summit

1. Governments should adopt an integrated focus in order to ensure that social development objectives are incorporated in all areas of governmental decision-making. In this connection, the General Assembly at this special session recommends taking the further initiatives set out below at the local, national, regional and international levels for the further implementation of the 10 commitments adopted at the World Summit as contained in the report of the World Summit for Social Development.

Commitment 1
To create an economic, political, social, cultural and legal environment that will enable people to achieve social development:

***Note*: G77 proposes to insert a new para. 1bis as follows:**

[1bis. Governments, while designing and implementing their development policies, should ensure that people are placed at the centre of development. Therefore, people must have the right and the ability to participate fully in the economic, political and social life of their societies. Peace and security and full respect for all human rights and

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fundamental freedoms, including the right to development [as well as the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds-G77; EU, Turkey propose to delete], are also crucial for social development.]

[2. Make a renewed commitment to [effective, democratic national and local governance/ democracy and effective national and local institutions-G77] [democratic, effective, transparent and accountable national and local institutions-EU] responsive to the needs of people, based on national and local institutions that enable people to take an active part in decision-making about priorities, policies and strategies, as well as a public service that aspires to the highest standards of efficiency, transparency and accountability.]

[3. Reaffirm the crucial role of Government in advancing social and people-centred sustainable development through actions to develop and maintain increased equality and equity, including gender equality; markets that function efficiently within a framework of ethical values; policies to eradicate poverty and enhance productive employment; universal and equal access to basic social services; social protection and [equitable] [equal] access to other public goods; and support for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.]

[4. Reinforce peace, security, stability and [full respect for-EU] [the promotion and protection of-Holy See] all human rights and fundamental freedoms [, including the right to development,-EU proposes to delete] by, *inter alia*, promoting [the culture of peace and-EU proposes to delete] tolerance, non-violence and respect for diversity, and by settling disputes by peaceful means.]

***Note*: Chair proposes to refer human rights to para. 1bis and move part on settling disputes by peaceful means to the political declaration; EU proposes to move paras. 3 and 4, as amended, to the political declaration; United States supports moving second part of para. 2 to political declaration; G77 proposes to delete para. 4.**

[5. Reaffirm, promote and strive to ensure the realization of the rights set out in relevant international instruments and declarations, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Declaration on the Right to Development, including those relating to education, food, shelter, employment, health and information, particularly in order to assist people living in poverty and to ensure the strengthening of the [national-EU proposes to delete] institutions in charge of their implementation.]

[5bis. Call on the international community to make all efforts to help alleviate the unsustainable external debt burden of developing countries, which should further strengthen the efforts of the Governments of such countries to attain the full realization of the economic, social and cultural rights of their people.-Norway]

***Note*: EU, Japan propose to move para. 5bis to commitment 9; G77, Norway, Canada propose to retain it under commitment 1.**

[6. Promote greater coherence between social and economic policies [and policies for protecting the environment-G77 proposes to delete] by:]

[(a) Promoting the integrated and simultaneous consideration of economic [, environmental-United States, Norway, EU] and social objectives in the process of policy formulation, recognizing continuously the impact of [social,-EU] economic and financial policies on employment [and sustainable livelihoods-Canada, G77, Norway, EU], poverty and social development;]

[(b) Ensuring that the assistance provided by the organizations of the multilateral system [fosters] [supports national efforts towards-G77] an integrated approach to economic [, environmental-United States] and social [policy] [policies-G77] at the national level;]

***Note*: EU proposes to move subparas. 6 (a) and (b) to the political declaration.**

(c) Instituting systems for ensuring the ex ante assessment and continuous monitoring of the social impact of economic policies at both the international and national levels, with a particular focus on the formulation of macroeconomic policies for dealing with financial crises and the design of economic reform programmes;

***Note*: EU proposes to move subparagraph (c) to commitment 8 (as para. 102bis).**

(d) [In recognition of the social and economic costs of unemployment and poverty,-New Zealand] Governments developing and using comprehensive national measures of productivity and efficiency in order to develop comprehensive guidelines.]

[7. [Recommend that the Economic and Social Council] [Agree to-United States] establish an expert working group to develop guidelines on sound principles and good practices in social policy to promote the goals of the Summit [poverty eradication, [equity-United States proposes to delete], full employment and [inclusion] [social integration-United States]], for use in the development of all social and economic policies of national Governments, international financial institutions and other relevant international institutions. In this regard, request the Secretary-General, drawing on expert advice, to prepare proposals, having consulted with relevant international organizations, including the Bretton Woods institutions.]

8. Strengthen the capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to address the obstacles that hinder their participation in an increasingly globalized economy through:

(a) Stimulating and strengthening the industrialization process in developing countries;

[(b) Facilitating the transfer to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, [financial and other resources-EU, United States propose to delete], appropriate technology, knowledge and information, access opportunities, using international assistance, development finance, investment and technical cooperation in order to complement domestic efforts, such as capacity-building by national Governments;]

[(c) Increasing and improving access of products of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to international markets through the negotiated reduction of tariff barriers according to the multilateral trading system, and the elimination of non-tariff barriers and other protectionist measures that [unjustifiably-Japan; EU, United States propose to delete] hinder trade of developing countries and countries with economies in transition;]

(d) Attaining, according to existing multilateral trading rules, greater universality of the multilateral trading system and accelerating the process directed towards the further accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) of developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

(e) Providing technical assistance bilaterally and under the auspices of the World Trade Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the International Trade Centre (ITC) and other entities to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for capacity-building and to address the ability to trade, as well as to participate effectively in international economic forums, and in international trade negotiations, including the WTO dispute settlement mechanism.

[9. [Continue to-United States] Refrain from any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that creates obstacles to trade relations among States [as well as seriously affects the achievement of the goals of social development] [and impedes the full realization of social and economic development-United States].]

***Note*: EU proposes to delete para. 9; G77 proposes to replace para. 9 with the following:**

[9. Put an end to the adoption of and refrain from any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of the affected countries, in particular women and children, that hinders their well-being and that creates obstacles to the full enjoyment of their human rights, including the right of everyone to a standard of living adequate for their health and well-being and their right to food, medical care and the necessary social services. The General Assembly reiterates that food and medicine must not be used as a tool for political pressure.-G77]

[10. Reduce negative economic and social impacts of international financial turbulence on social [and economic-Holy See] development [, *inter alia*, through-G77] [by such possible policies as-United States]:]

[(a) Improved measures to address the excessive volatility of short-term [international-G77] capital flows [including a temporary debt standstill to provide countries with some latitude to negotiate with creditors in an orderly fashion-Canada, G77] [, *inter alia*, through transparency of operations by international financial institutions and international banks-G77];]

***Note*: EU, Japan and United States propose to replace subpara. 10 (a) with the following:**

[(a) Considering improvement [of] [for] preventive measures to address the excessive volatility of short-term capital flows;]

***Note*: G77 proposes to replace subpara. 10 (a) with the following:**

[(a) Improving preventive measures to address the excessive volatility of short-term capital flows, including a temporary debt standstill to negotiate with creditors in an orderly fashion and through transparency of operations by international financial institutions and international banks;]

[(b) Developing, strengthening and enforcing the regulatory frameworks for monitoring financial operations [, *inter alia*,-New Zealand] [to reduce the negative impact of financial speculation-United States, EU propose to delete] [and to improve transparency for financial flows-Republic of Korea] at the national and international levels;]

[(b) [ter-Japan, Holy See] Enhancing institutional capacities at the national and international levels to improve transparency for financial flows;]

***Note*: EU proposes an additional subpara. 10 (b)bis as follows:**

[(b)bis At the regional level, establishing or strengthening intergovernmental coordination mechanisms between economic, financial and social policies to promote areas of economic stability;]

(c) Providing technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to strengthen their domestic capital markets and to ensure their proper regulation by national Government;

***Note*: EU proposes to insert an additional subpara. 10(c)bis as follows:**

[(c)bis [Improved] [Improving-Russian Federation] preventive measures to protect basic education, health and other basic social services in the policies and programmes adopted by countries in dealing with the international financial crisis;]

[(d) Acting to strengthen institutions and consultative mechanisms for economic policy formulation, involving improved transparency and [, where appropriate,-Holy See] consultation with civil society [involved in capital and finance-G77; EU proposes to delete];]

(e) Encouraging international financial institutions and other related mechanisms to be vigilant about potential financial crises in countries, and assisting countries in developing their capacities to forestall and mitigate crises with a view to providing a timely and effective response.

11. Recommend that the high-level international intergovernmental event on financing for development, to be held in 2001, consider the mobilization of national and international resources for social development for the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action.

***Note*: Japan, G77, EU propose to place para. 11 in commitment 9.**

[13. Increase the involvement of developing countries [and countries with economies in transition-EU, Russian Federation, Ukraine] in the international economic decision-making process through greater participation in international economic forums, applying agreed principles of good governance, transparency and accountability to international financial institutions to ensure a central position for social development in their policies and programmes.]

***Note*: G77 proposes to replace para. 13 with the following:**

[13. Ensure the full and effective participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the decision-making process of international financial institutions through the reform and democratization of these institutions, as well as ensuring transparency and accountability in their management and operations.-G77]

14. Enhance development cooperation in order to augment the productive potential of people in

developing countries, and to build the capacity, among others, of the private sector to compete more effectively in the global market place in order to create a basis for generating greater resources for social development;

[15. Address urgently the continuing debt and debt-servicing problems of indebted developing countries as constituting an element affecting their development efforts and economic growth, and alleviate the onerous debt and debt-service burdens connected with the various types of debt of many developing countries on the basis of an effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable approach and, where appropriate, address the full stock of debt of the poorest and most indebted developing countries as a matter of priority-G77] [within the existing international framework-Japan].]

Note: **United States proposes to replace para. 15 with the following:**

[15. Recognize that effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries can contribute substantially to the strengthening of the global economy and to the efforts of developing countries to achieve sustained economic growth in the context of sustainable development, urgently addressing the need for faster, broader, and deeper debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs) that are pursuing sound policies and demonstrate a commitment to reform and poverty alleviation.-United States]

Note: **EU proposes to replace para. 15 with the following:**

[15. Recognize that effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries can contribute to their efforts to achieve sustainable development, and continue to address the need for faster, broader and deeper debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries [that are pursuing sound policies and demonstrate a commitment to reform and poverty eradication] [stressing the need to ensure that [additional-Switzerland] financing is mobilized to fully fund HIPC debt relief over the longer term, and ensuring that benefits of debt relief are directed towards poverty eradication and social development-Norway].]

[16. Encourage corporate social responsibility by:]

[(a) Providing an economic and social policy framework that is just and stable [predictable-United States], and [that-EU] supports, stimulates and expands private initiative;]

[(b) Enhancing and embracing partnerships with business, trade unions and other non-governmental organizations;]

[(c) Supporting the further development of guidelines that promote good corporate citizenship and that stimulate corporate activities in support of the goals of the Summit and the Secretary-General's global compact;]

Note: **EU, United States, Canada propose to merge subparas. 16 (b) and (c) as follows:**

[(b) Enhancing and embracing partnerships with business, trade unions and groups in civil society in support of the goals of the Summit and the Secretary-General's proposal for a global compact;]

Note: **United States, Canada propose to add a new subpara. 16 (d) as follows:**

[(d) By promoting increased corporate awareness of the interrelationship between social development and sustainable economic growth.]

[17. Recognize the need for a system-wide initiative to develop guidelines that promote social responsibility of the private sector. To this end, invite the International Labour Organization (ILO) to organize and coordinate efforts, [within its mandate and-Canada] taking into account discussions in other international forums, as well as international bodies representing the private sector, trade unions and other groups in civil society |, in particular the deliberations of the global compact-Canada]. In this context, recommend to the Economic and Social Council that the Commission for Social Development include this issue as one of its priority themes when it considers its multi-year programme of work for the period 2002-2006.]

18. Take further effective measures to remove the obstacles to the realization of the right of people to self-determination, in particular people living under

colonial and foreign occupation that continues to adversely affect their economic and social development.

Note: **the final placement of para. 18 has yet to be agreed.**

19. Enhance international cooperation and coordination of humanitarian assistance to countries affected by natural disasters and other humanitarian emergencies and post-conflict situations in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development.

19bis. Create and improve conditions to allow for the voluntary repatriation of refugees in safety and dignity to their countries of origin, and the voluntary and safe return of internally displaced persons to their places of origin and their smooth reintegration into their societies.

[19ter. Recognize the importance of international solidarity and burden-sharing in reinforcing the international protection of refugees by cooperating and mobilizing resources for developing countries that have received large numbers of asylum-seekers and refugees, giving special attention as well to internally displaced persons.-Mexico]

[20. Encourage relevant bodies of the United Nations system to address the issue of corruption, including the desirability of an international instrument against corruption to be prepared by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;]

Note: **EU [and United States, Canada, Japan, Norway, Mexico] propose to replace para. 20 with the following and to delete para. 21:**

[20. Encourage relevant bodies of the United Nations system to address the issue of corruption which undermines good governance and the efficient use of resources for social development. Encourage the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to finalize the terms of reference for the elaboration of a specific and effective international legal instrument against corruption at its tenth session, as recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee for the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.-EU]

[21. Encourage the ongoing work on a draft convention against transnational organized crime and the additional protocols thereto with a view to the speedy finalization of this work.]

Note: **It has been agreed to move paras. 21bis and 21ter to commitment 4.**

22. Give proper consideration to urgent and effective measures regarding the issue of the social and humanitarian impact of sanctions, in particular on women and children, with a view to minimizing the social and humanitarian effects of sanctions.

23. Support countries with economies in transition to establish effective regulatory environments, including adequate legal frameworks and institutions, to develop progressive and efficient tax systems to provide adequate resources for social development and to better utilize existing material and labour resources, through, *inter alia*, implementing measures to reduce the social costs of transition, in particular in order to reverse the trend of cuts in public spending for social services, and encourage efforts to integrate non-governmental organizations, trade unions, employer organizations, and other organizations of civil society into the operation of social policy.

Commitment 2
To eradicate poverty in the world, through decisive national actions and international cooperation, as an ethical, social, political and economic imperative of humankind:

24. Place poverty eradication at the centre of economic and social development and build consensus with all relevant actors at all levels on policies and strategies to reduce the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by one half by the year 2015 with a view to eradicating poverty.

27. Urge countries that have not yet done so to incorporate goals and targets for combating poverty into their national strategies for socio-economic development and to adjust their national strategies, as appropriate to the country context, by striving to establish or strengthen institutional mechanisms that ensure a multisectoral approach to poverty eradication, and enhancing the capacity of local government to address poverty while maintaining accountability, both

to the central Government for funds allocated by it and to the constituents concerning the use of those funds.

27bis. In the context of comprehensive national strategies on poverty eradication, integrate policies at all levels, including economic and fiscal policies, capacity-building and institution-building, and giving priority to investments in education and health, social protection and basic social services in order to help empower people living in poverty by:

(a) Promoting coherence between national and international strategies and programmes to combat poverty at all levels;

(b) Assisting developing countries in improving capacities for poverty-related data collection and analysis which is necessary for formulation of poverty reduction policies;

(c) Ensuring that macroeconomic policies reflect and fully integrate, *inter alia*, employment growth and poverty reduction goals;

(d) Encouraging Governments to re-evaluate, as appropriate, their national fiscal policies, including progressive tax mechanisms, with the aim of reducing income inequalities and promoting social equity;

(e) Restructuring public expenditure policies to make them more efficient, transparent and with clear lines of accountability to maximize their impact on poverty eradication;

(f) Improving access for people living in poverty to productive resources by implementing such measures as skills training and microcredit schemes;

(g) Using employment policies, including self-employment, to reduce poverty;

(h) Encouraging the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises by formulating a consistent long-term policy to support such enterprises, and by, *inter alia*, furthering access to capital and credit, promoting training opportunities and appropriate technology, reducing bureaucratic regulations, promoting gender equality and labour standards and fostering improved access of small and medium-sized enterprises to infrastructure project contracts;

(i) Devising ways and means to allow for better acknowledgement of the nature of the informal sector so as to evaluate its share in the national economy and, where appropriate, to improve its productivity by increasing training and access to capital, including microcredit, **[to improve working conditions through respect for basic workers' rights, to enhance social protection]** and to facilitate its eventual integration into the formal economy;

(j) Establishing, strengthening and expanding microcredit and other financial instruments adapted to the needs and potentials of marginalized people and vulnerable groups in order to make microcredit available to a greater number of people, particularly women, and disadvantaged groups, especially people living in poverty, and to make information and training on its effective operation and benefits widely available;

(k) Encouraging and facilitating the development of cooperatives, where appropriate;

(l) Encouraging sustainable rural development, especially in low agricultural potential areas;

(l bis) Expanding advisory services and technical assistance in the areas of agriculture, including animal husbandry and fisheries, and promoting small businesses and self-employment for rural workers, in particular women, in the light of increasing rural poverty, landlessness and rural-urban migration; similarly, promoting industrialization in rural areas for employment-generation;

(m) Developing and promoting institutional capacities (for example, by management training);

(n) Ensuring a gender equality perspective at all levels, and taking measures to counteract the feminization of poverty, keeping in mind the potential role of women and girls in poverty eradication;

[(o) Promoting participatory poverty assessments as well as social impact assessments that include gender analyses, defining, *inter alia*, the extent and localization of poverty and the groups most severely affected;-EU]

***Note*: G77 proposes to replace subpara. 27bis (o) with the following:**

[(o) Promoting poverty assessment, utilizing, *inter alia*, gender-based statistics to define the extent and localization of poverty and the groups most severely affected and to design anti-poverty strategies;]

(p) Targeting the special needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups;

(q) Supporting initiatives that help to empower people living in poverty, especially female heads of households, and promote their capacities for self-organization to enable them to better utilize available opportunities, basic social services and productive resources;

(r) Ensuring community participation in the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction strategies and programmes with a view to increasing people's self-reliance and promoting a holistic approach to the various needs of the people. Civil society can play an important role in cooperation with national Governments planning, organizing and providing basic social services;

(s) Ensuring access for all to basic social services, even during financial crises;

(u) Using health policies as an instrument for poverty eradication along the lines of the World Health Organization (WHO) strategy on poverty and health, develop sustainable, pro-poor health systems that focus on the major **[diseases/health problems]** affecting the poor, achieving greater equity in health financing **[and promoting responsible health stewardship,]** and take also into account the provision of and universal access to **[primary health-care services, including reproductive and sexual health care (services)/basic health and social services including sexual and reproductive health and family planning services]**, as well as immunization programmes;

(v) Encouraging decentralization in the delivery of basic social services as a means of responding more efficiently to the needs of the people.

26. Develop and implement sustainable pro-poor growth strategies that enhance the potential and increase the ability of women and men living in poverty to improve their lives; such strategies could include improving access to productive resources and microfinance, and establishing programmes to raise productivity and improve knowledge, skills and capabilities.

27ter. Share best practices on how to establish or improve social protection systems covering risks that cannot be mastered by the beneficiaries themselves and trap people into poverty, ensuring access to social protection, including social safety nets, for people living in poverty and promoting the role of systems of self-help and mutual benefits, including small, community-based innovative schemes, thereby supporting social cohesion and contributing to more universal and comprehensive systems of protection, taking into account country-specific circumstances, by:

(a) Exploring ways and means, supported by resources, including, as appropriate, through the reallocation of resources, **[and with the support of ILO and other relevant international organizations, to design and extend social protection systems to make coverage available]** to vulnerable, unprotected and uninsured people, particularly those in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition;

(b) Developing, as required, new mechanisms to ensure the sustainability of these systems in the appropriate country context, especially that of ageing populations and increased unemployment.

27quater. Improve national capacity to address hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity at the household level, in cooperation with the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and other concerned agencies, in particular by recognizing and supporting women in their pivotal role in providing food security. In this regard, call on Governments that have not done so to place food security as an essential element of their poverty eradication strategies and social policies.

33. Encourage international support to countries with economies in transition in order to assist them in:

(a) Combining universal coverage of social services with targeted assistance to the most vulnerable groups to ease the pains of transition;

(b) Implementing policies to involve individuals marginalized by the transition and to overcome exclusion and further deprivation;

(c) Maintaining adequate social programmes.

Commitment 3
To promote the goal of full employment as a basic priority of our economic and social policies, and to enable all men and women to attain secure and sustainable livelihoods through freely chosen productive employment and work:

34. Reassess, as appropriate, their macroeconomic policies with the aims of greater employment-generation and reduction in the poverty level while striving for and maintaining low inflation rates.

35. Create an enabling environment for social dialogue by ensuring effective representation and participation of workers' and employers' organizations to contribute to the development of policies for achieving broad-based social progress.

36. Expand opportunities for productive employment, including self-employment, with particular focus on small and medium-sized enterprises, by investing in the development of human resources, entrepreneurship and employability, especially through education, vocational and management training, occupational safety and health, and by, *inter alia*, strengthening technical cooperation and cooperation with the private sector in this area.

37. Support the comprehensive ILO programme of decent work, which includes promoting equal opportunities for all women and men, including persons with disabilities, to obtain decent and productive work, with full respect for the basic rights of workers as defined by relevant ILO and other international instruments, including prohibitions on forced labour and child labour, safeguarding of the rights of freedom of association and collective bargaining, equal remuneration for women and men for work of equal value, and non-discrimination in employment, and improving social protection and promoting social dialogue.

37bis. Recognize the need to elaborate a coherent and coordinated international strategy on employment to increase opportunities for people to achieve sustainable livelihoods and gain access to employment, and in this connection support the convening of a world employment forum by ILO in 2001.

37ter. Invite ILO to facilitate a coordinated exchange of best practices in the field of employment policies to stimulate and expand employment-generation, reduce unemployment, enhance the quality of work and improve labour-market and employment services.

38. Improve the quality of work and level of employment by, *inter alia*:

(a) **[Ratifying] [Strongly consider ratifying]** — where they have not done so — and fully implementing the ILO conventions concerning basic workers' rights, namely, freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to organize and bargain collectively, the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour, the effective abolition of child labour and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation;

(b) Strongly considering ratification and full implementation of other ILO conventions concerning the employment rights of minors, women, youth, persons with disabilities, migrants and indigenous people;

(b)bis Respecting, promoting and realizing the principles contained in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up;

(c) Supporting and participating in the global campaign for the immediate elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including by promoting universal ratification and implementation of ILO Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour;

(d) Promoting safe and healthy settings at work in order to improve working conditions and to reduce the impact on individuals and health-care systems of occupational accidents and diseases.

[39. Call upon Governments and organizations of the international system, namely, ILO, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Trade Organization, UNCTAD and other relevant organizations, as well as civil society, to undertake a multilateral initiative to better understand the social dimensions of globalization, including the relationship among trade, development, poverty and labour issues, and to integrate their approaches in these areas. Such an initiative should include inter-organizational efforts to pool knowledge and undertake joint research; development of common analytical frameworks for

international policy; and publication and submission of periodic reports and recommendations on these issues to the governing bodies of the respective organizations.]

Note: **This alternative of para. 39 is the result of informal discussions among several delegations; G77 proposes to delete para. 39; the Chair suggests that para. 39 might be better considered with the help of a facilitator in informal consultations.**

39bis. Ensure effective and comprehensive action to eliminate harmful child labour through, *inter alia*, designing and implementing national plans of action; ensuring access to basic education; strengthening employment and income earning opportunities for families of child workers; giving special attention to the girl child; promoting cooperation among Governments, employers' and workers' organizations, families of child workers and civil society; and stressing the need for close cooperation among ILO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank and other relevant actors.

[39ter. Call upon ILO and other United Nations institutions, including the Bretton Woods institutions, to plan and carry out coherent and integrated approaches with host Governments to promote and realize [the objective of full employment with due regard to] fundamental principles and rights at work. Such an initiative should include:

(a) Consultations and cooperative work by the ILO, the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions, in cooperation with host Governments, to develop strategies to be applied at the national level to ensure that the realization of [the objective of full employment and] fundamental worker rights is fully integrated into macroeconomic policies and national development programmes, including poverty reduction strategies;

(b) Periodic reports and recommendations to the governing bodies of the respective organizations for their consideration and appropriate action.- United States]

40. Encourage the private sector to respect and promote basic worker rights as defined in relevant ILO conventions and in the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and, in this context, encourage business and employers' organizations, trade unions and relevant groups in civil society to contribute to their implementation and to cooperate with Governments to ensure their implementation. *text agreed in facilitator's group*

49. Improve methods for collection and analysis of basic employment data, disaggregated by, *inter alia*, age, sex and relevant socio-economic categories as appropriate in the country context, including with regard to the informal, agricultural and service sectors, and new forms of employment, and assess the feasibility of developing and improving mechanisms to measure unremunerated work.

42. Consider the possibility of a major event on the informal sector in the year 2002, to be organized by ILO.

42bis. Invite ILO to help Member States, upon request, to extend a range of support measures to informal sector workers, including legal rights, social protection and access to credit.

42ter. Devising and strengthening modalities of coverage, as appropriate, to meet the needs of people engaged in flexible forms of employment.

44. Wherever appropriate, adopt and/or strengthen legislation or other mechanisms for determining minimum wages.

41. Ensure that migrant workers benefit from the protection provided by relevant national and international instruments, take concrete and effective measures against the exploitation of migrant workers, and encourage all countries to consider the ratification and full implementation of the relevant international instruments on migrant workers, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

45. Undertake appropriate measures, in cooperation with employers' and workers' organizations, as well as other relevant actors of civil society, to address the specific employment issues of youth, ageing workers, persons with disabilities, single parents**[, documented-EU][, migrants-Holy See]** and long-term unemployed, with particular regard to women, including, *inter alia*:

(a) Improving access to new technologies, vocational training and counselling, implementing programmes for job placement, and facilitating the acquisition of work experience, including on-the-job

training, as well as by the recognition of work experience acquired through voluntary activities and unpaid work;

(b) Promoting lifelong learning and access to labour-market information, and tailoring programmes to meet the specific needs of these groups in the acquisition of skills required in the knowledge-based economy;

(c) Involving the private sector in skill training programmes;

(d) Adapting and improving access to technical, secondary and higher education curricula, with regard to youth, to meet the needs of a rapidly changing labour market and easing transition between learning and work;

(e) Enabling older workers to remain and actively participate in working life.

47. Promote gender equality and eliminate gender discrimination in the labour market by:

(a) Promoting the principles of equal remuneration and elimination of discrimination and **[ratifying/strongly considering ratification of]** the ILO Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value (No. 100), and the Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation (No. 111);

(b) Ensuring the right to equal pay for equal work or work of equal value for women and men;

(c) Assisting women and men in reconciling employment and family responsibilities by, *inter alia*, flexible working arrangements, including parental voluntary part-time employment and work-sharing, as well as accessible and affordable quality childcare and dependant care facilities paying particular attention to the needs of single-parent households.

Commitment 4

To promote social integration by fostering societies that are stable, safe and just and that are based on the promotion and protection of all human rights, as well as on non-discrimination, tolerance, respect for diversity, equality of opportunity, solidarity, security, and participation of all people, including disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and persons:

51. Strengthen mechanisms for participation of all people, and promoting cooperation and dialogue among all levels of government and civil society as contributions to social integration.

52. Strengthen support for civil society, including community organizations working with groups with special needs, and accelerate implementation of United Nations instruments relating to those groups, encouraging sustained investment in social institutions and social capital, enhancing social networks, particularly with respect to people living in poverty and other marginalized groups.

53. Ensure an enabling environment for civil society organizations, *inter alia*, to facilitate their participation in the delivery of social services in a coordinated, democratic, transparent and accountable manner. Efforts should also be made to facilitate the contribution of civil society organizations, particularly from developing countries, to relevant international forums.

53ter. Promote the effective participation and contribution of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and persons when drawing up legislation and programmes for poverty eradication and social inclusion.

54. Promote the contribution that voluntarism can make to the creation of caring societies as an additional mechanism in the promotion of social integration. The Commission for Social Development is invited to consider the issue in 2001, the International Year of Volunteers.

54bis. Recognize that the family is the basic unit of society and that it plays a key role in social development and is a strong force of social cohesion and integration. In different cultural, political and social systems, various forms of the family exist.

Further recognize that equality and equity between women and men and respect for the rights of all family members are essential for family well-being and for society at large and promote appropriate actions to meet the needs of families and their individual members, particularly in the areas of economic support and provision of social services. Greater attention should be paid to helping the family in its supporting, educating and nurturing roles, to the causes and consequences of family disintegration and to the adoption of measures to reconcile work and family life for women and men.

55. Promote the involvement of volunteers in social development, *inter alia*, by encouraging Governments, taking into account the views of all actors, to develop comprehensive strategies and programmes, by raising public awareness about the value and opportunities of voluntarism and by facilitating an enabling environment for individuals and other actors of civil society to engage in, and the private sector to support, voluntary activities.

56. Encourage the media, including the Internet and other forms of information technology, to contribute to the promotion of social integration by adopting inclusive and participatory approaches in the production, dissemination and use of information, including by its accessibility to disadvantaged and marginalized groups.

57. While recognizing the positive role of the media and information technology, including the Internet, identify and take measures to counter the increasing dissemination of child pornography, and other obscene materials, intolerance, including religious intolerance, hatred, racism, discrimination based on sex and age and the incitement to violence through the media and information technology, including the Internet.

58. Ensure that education at all levels promotes all human rights and fundamental freedoms, tolerance, peace, understanding of and respect for cultural diversity and solidarity in a globally interdependent world, as expressed in the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace, as well as in the context of the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations (2001), the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004) and the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

59. Eliminate all forms of discrimination, including racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and in this context support the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the convening of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, to be held in South Africa in 2001.

59bis. Ensure continued and intensified action to combat all forms of gender-based violence and recognize that violence against women, whether in private or in public life, both violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms.

21bis. Recognize the contribution of indigenous people to society and promote ways of giving them greater responsibility for their own affairs through, *inter alia*:

(a) Seeking means of giving them effective voice in decisions directly affecting them;

(b) Encouraging United Nations agencies within their respective mandates to take effective programmatic measures for engaging indigenous people in matters relevant to their interests and concerns.

21ter. Encourage the ongoing work on a draft declaration on the rights of indigenous people, with the aim of achieving completion prior to the conclusion of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People in 2004 and support the establishment of a United Nations permanent forum to discuss issues within the mandate of the Economic and Social Council relating to economic and social development, culture, the environment, education, health and human rights.

60. Exchange views and information on national experience and best practices in designing and implementing policies and programmes on ageing, and in promoting full integration and continued participation of older persons in society as full actors in the development process, and in this context support the convening of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, to be held in Spain in the year 2002.

60bis. Support, on an urgent basis, research on the actual and projected situation of older persons, particularly in developing countries, especially on their productive role and contributions to development, in order to contribute significantly to the revision of the

International Plan of Action on Ageing at the Second World Assembly on Ageing.

61. Expand the range of policies and measures, *inter alia*, by promoting the implementation of the United Nations Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, to empower persons with disabilities to play their full role in society. Special attention should be given to women and children with disabilities and to persons with developmental, mental and psychiatric disabilities.

61bis. Ensure access to employment for persons with disabilities through the organization and design of the workplace environment and improve their employability through measures that enhance education and acquisition of skills; through rehabilitation within the community wherever possible; and through other direct measures, which may include incentives to enterprises to employ people with disabilities.

[62. Create conditions, with the cooperation of the relevant (international organizations actors), that are conducive to the voluntary repatriation of refugees and their return in safety and dignity and their reintegration in their country of origin; [in this regard, and accordingly] Take all necessary measures where possible to provide basic social services to refugees and, [upon request with the consent of the Government concerned/in terms of international humanitarian assistance upon the consent of the Government concerned] to internally displaced persons, and to facilitate the safe return of internally displaced persons to their places of origin and their smooth reintegration into their societies.]

63. Intensify efforts to ensure the protection of the human rights and dignity of migrants, irrespective of their legal status, and the social and economic integration of documented migrants, the provision of effective protection **[and consular assistance]** for migrants, **particularly by implementing the relevant provisions of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations,** the provision of basic social services, the facilitation of family reunification of documented migrants and their equal treatment under the law.

64. Promote measures, at the national and international levels, to prevent the illegal trafficking and transport of migrants and trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, for the purposes of prostitution, economic exploitation and any other forms of exploitation, such as domestic servitude and bonded labour. Develop clear penalties for trafficking in persons and trafficking and illegal transport of migrants, backed by effective administrative procedures and laws, ensuring the punishment of those who have been convicted of such crimes.

64bis. Finalize as soon as possible the trafficking and smuggling protocols that are currently being negotiated at Vienna by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

65. Support the efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to implement its mandate within the framework of international drug control treaties and the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly devoted to combating the world drug problem in a balanced and comprehensive approach, which includes reducing demand, fighting trafficking and reducing supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

[65bis. Recognize that [a stable and supportive family life/supportive family and community relationships in cooperation with professional services/stable and nurturing family relationships, supported by communities and professional services] can provide a vital shield against substance abuse, particularly among minors.] Schools and the media, *inter alia*, through the use of information technologies, including the Internet, should be encouraged to provide young people with information on the dangers of substance abuse and addiction and on how to seek help; [Recognize that the consumption of tobacco and the abuse of alcohol, especially by young women and men, pose a major threat to health; support the development in each country of comprehensive programmes to reduce the consumption of tobacco, exposure to environmental tobacco smoke and the abuse of alcohol.-United States]

66. Further strengthen the effectiveness of organizations and mechanisms working for the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts and to address their social roots and consequences.

[66bis. Stress the need to address the causes of armed conflict in a comprehensive manner in order to enhance the protection of civilians on a long-term basis, including by promoting economic growth, poverty eradication, sustainable development,

national reconciliation, good governance, democracy, the rule of law and respect for and protection of human rights.-Canada]

67. Strengthen the capability of relevant United Nations bodies **[and other international organizations]**, within their respective mandates, to promote measures for **[contributing to]** social integration in their post-conflict management strategies and activities, including in their research, analyses, training and operational activities, so as to better address trauma recovery, rehabilitation, reconciliation and reconstruction in post-conflict situations, *inter alia*, by promoting participatory development initiatives. Greater attention should be given to **[abandoned] [unaccompanied refugee and internally displaced]** children **[separated from their families]**, those acting as soldiers and those involved in armed conflicts.

[69. Take concrete measures to put an end to foreign occupation as a serious impediment to the promotion of social and economic development.]

Note: **EU and United States propose to delete para. 69.**

Commitment 5
To promote full respect for human dignity and to achieve equality and equity between women and men and to recognize and enhance the participation and leadership roles of women in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life and in development:

69ter. Promote the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all women and girls as one of the prerequisites of gender equality. Governments should ensure that the human rights of women and girls are respected, protected and promoted through the development, implementation and effective enforcement of gender-sensitive policies and legislation.

70. The elimination of discrimination against women and their empowerment and full participation in all areas of life and at all levels should be priority objectives at the national as well as the international level, and an intrinsic part of social development. Equitable social development requires full respect for human dignity, equality and equity between women and men, the mainstreaming of gender considerations in all levels of policy-making and in the planning of programmes and projects. Despite some progress, gender mainstreaming is not yet universal, and gender-based inequality continues in many areas of most societies.

[71. Take into account the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" when addressing specific issues related to gender equality and the empowerment of women.]

[72. [Reiterate] The commitment to ensure that gender is mainstreamed within all proposals for further initiatives related to each of the commitments made at the Summit [should be] [is] reiterated, considering the specific roles and needs of women in all areas of social development, by, *inter alia*, evaluating the gender implications of proposals and taking action to correct situations in which women are disadvantaged. The use of affirmative action and empowerment programmes is commended to both Governments and international organizations.]

Note: **EU suggested that agreed para. 72 could be reopened for further consideration during a second reading.**

72bis. [To promote the empowerment of women, strengthen efforts, *inter alia*, to:

(a) Reduce female illiteracy rates to at least half of the 2000 level by 2005;

(b) Increase women's and girls' access to all levels and forms of education;

(c) Close the gender gap in employment and earnings;

(d) Reduce maternal mortality by half of the 2000 level by 2015;

(e) Eliminate all forms of violence against women, in the domestic as well as in the public sphere;]

(f) Develop programmes and mechanisms to reconcile family and work responsibilities for women and men.

[72quater. Encourage national statistical offices and [, as appropriate,] [other relevant agencies] to formulate gender-[sensitive] [related] statistical

indicators for [gender-impact assessment and the follow-up of policies and programmes] [monitoring] [follow-up] and assessment of the gender impact of policies and programmes, and provide them with adequate support to enable collection, analysis and dissemination of relevant [comparable-Norway proposes to delete] disaggregated data [, particularly-G77] by sex and age, as well as to carry out surveys as required.]

73. **[Governments should] [Encourage Governments to-G77]** consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women **[in time to enable it to enter into force before the special session-Japan proposes to delete].**

[73bis. Assure women and girls the right to the highest attainable standard of health, including their access to the full range of reproductive and sexual health services, including those necessary to enjoy safe motherhood, freedom of reproductive decision-making and a healthy and satisfying sexuality, free of coercion, discrimination and violence.-United States]

Commitment 6

To promote and attain the goals of universal and equitable access to quality education, the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and the access of all to primary health care, making particular efforts to rectify inequalities relating to social conditions and without distinction as to race, national origin, gender, age or disability, respecting and promoting our common and particular cultures, striving to strengthen the role of culture in development, preserving the essential bases of people-centred sustainable development and contributing to the full development of human resources and to social development, with the purpose of eradicating poverty, promoting full and productive employment and fostering social integration:

74. Recognize Governments' primary responsibility for providing or ensuring access to basic social services for all; develop sustainable, pro-poor health and education systems by promoting community participation in planning and managing basic social services, including health promotion and disease prevention; and diversify approaches to meet local needs, to the extent possible utilizing local skills and resources.

73bis. Ensure appropriate and effective expenditure of resources for universal access to basic education and primary health care, within the country context, in recognition of the positive impact this can have on economic and social development, with particular efforts to target the special needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

74bis. Improve the performance of health-care systems, in particular at the primary health care level, by broadening access to health care.

74ter. Make basic health services available to all members of society and, where appropriate, explore the possibility of promoting non-profit community-based health insurance programmes among possible methods to support the Government in promoting accessible primary health care for all.

81. Encourage new action at the international level**[, including the feasibility of proclaiming a United Nations literacy decade,-Mongolia]** to support national efforts to achieve universal access to basic education and primary health services for all by the year 2015.

81bis. Invite international organizations, in particular the international financial institutions, according to their mandates, to keep in mind the overall objective of facilitating long-term development to support national health and education programmes.

[84. Further expand early childhood care and education, including to foster learning readiness; ensure universal access to [basic] [primary] education; improve the quality of education [through formulation and implementation of national legislation,-EU]; strengthen community-based and school-based health education programmes; eliminate gender disparities; ensure that girls and women have full and equal access to education; improve retention rates; enhance efficient resource mobilization, with appropriate action taken to ensure the inclusion of all children, including children with special needs; and ensure

the right to basic education for all [as a [national] [government] responsibility-United States proposes to delete], which requires the involvement of several sectors and stakeholders [, especially] [, including parents, who have the right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children-Holy See].]

Note: **Norway proposes to replace para. 84 with the following:**

[84. Promote universal and equitable access to quality education by:

(a) Expanding early childhood care and education;

(b) Ensuring the right to basic education for all;

(c) Eliminating gender disparities and assuring girls and women full and equal access to education;

(d) Improving the quality and relevance of education;

(e) Taking affirmative action to ensure the inclusion of all children, including those with [disabilities] [special needs];

(f) Enhancing resource mobilization for education at the national and international levels.]

[84. Recognize the Framework for Action for education for all adopted at the World Education Forum in Dakar, and request all States to develop or strengthen national action plans to promote its goals: to ensure that by 2015 all children, with special emphasis on girls and children in difficult circumstances, have access to and complete free and compulsory primary education of good quality; to improve early childhood care and education; to ensure access to appropriate learning, life skills, and citizenship programmes; to achieve a 50 per cent improvement in levels of adult literacy; to improve the quality of education; and to take action to eliminate gender disparities.]

[84bis. Recognize the chronic underfunding of basic education and that additional financial support in the order of $8 billion a year will be essential to achieve the goals of Dakar, affirm that no countries seriously committed to education for all will be thwarted in their achievement of this goal by a lack of resources and to this end call on national Governments, bilateral and multilateral donors, international banks, civil society and foundations to make additional financial commitments and for indicative strategies to achieve these goals to be prepared, advocated and monitored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the new high-level political group to be convened by the Director-General of UNESCO.]

85. Take measures to better acknowledge and support the work of teachers and other educational personnel, including, where appropriate, improved compensation and benefits, relevant training and retraining programmes, human resource and career development strategies, and measures to encourage teachers' sustained contributions to quality education.

86. Encourage and assist developing countries and others in need in building capacities for secondary and tertiary education, as well as training students in the skills and technologies necessary for effective participation in the modern, knowledge-based global economy, and promote international exchanges in the field of education so as to foster greater self-reliance in meeting the challenges of social and economic development and to increase sensitivity for and better understanding of all cultures and awareness of global issues.

75. Take all appropriate measures to ensure that infectious and parasitic diseases, such as malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy and schistosomiasis, neither continue to take their devastating toll nor impede economic and social progress, and strengthen national and international efforts to combat these diseases, *inter alia*, through **[support for research centres with the aim of]** capacity-building in the developing countries with the cooperation of WHO.

[75bis. Take measures at the national level to enable all women and men, including young people, to protect themselves against human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, to mitigate the adverse social impact of the epidemic and to counteract the increase in poverty and widened social and economic inequalities that have resulted from it. It is particularly important to protect the human rights of and to improve the quality of life for people living with HIV/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Measures to

enhance prevention of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)/HIV transmission may include:

(a) Strengthening services for sexual and reproductive health;

[(b) Strengthening information, education and communication campaigns to raise awareness of HIV/AIDS and to promote responsible sexual behaviour, including abstinence, taking into account the rights of the child to information, privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent, as well as the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents and legal guardians to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child, appropriate direction and guidance in the exercise by the child of the rights recognized in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and in conformity with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;-Holy See]

[(c) Training health providers in the avoidance of contaminating equipment and blood products and in the avoidance of reusing or sharing needles among intravenous drug users;-Holy See]

(d) Promoting analyses of the political, social, economic and legal aspects of HIV and AIDS, including the impact on national development;

(e) Providing social and educational support to communities, households, orphans and children affected by HIV and AIDS.]

[76. Strengthen international efforts against HIV/AIDS, with a focus on developing countries and countries with economies in transition, through partnership among the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) (UNAIDS) and its co-sponsors, bilateral donors, national Governments and non-governmental organizations, based on a multisectoral approach encompassing, among other things, health care and access to treatment, population and family planning programmes, including sexual health care and education, basic education and the empowerment of women.]

77. Provide support to countries with economies in transition to revitalize systems of primary health care and to promote more vigorous campaigns for health education and the promotion of healthy lifestyles.

78. Encourage, at all levels, arrangements and incentives to mobilize commercial enterprises, especially in pharmaceuticals, to invest in research aimed at finding remedies that can be provided at affordable prices for diseases that particularly afflict people in developing countries, and invite WHO to consider improving partnerships between the public and private sectors in the area of health research.

[80. Make use, in the case of medicines essential to public health, of the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights that allow circumvention, under certain circumstances, of normal patent rights with respect to production, export and import, especially by low- and middle-income countries.]

Note: **United States proposes to delete para. 80.**

Note: **EU proposes to replace para. 80 with the following:**

[80. Acknowledge the importance of intellectual property rights in the facilitation of such arrangements and incentives, in particular adherence to the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, while recognizing the opportunity for limited exceptions to normal patent rights, under certain circumstances, that may be utilized in particular cases, such as a national emergency;]

[80bis. Ensure that food and medicine are not used as tools for political pressure.-Holy See]

[82. Invite WHO, in collaboration with UNCTAD, the World Trade Organization and other concerned bodies, to help strengthen the capacities of the least developed countries to analyse the [possible negative-Japan, Norway, EU propose to delete] consequences of agreements on trade in health services for health equity and the ability to meet the health needs of people living in poverty, and to develop policies to ensure the promotion and protection of national health services.]

Note: **G77 has indicated it wishes to propose new language for para. 82; United States proposes to replace para. 82 with the following, taken from World Health Assembly resolution 52.19 of 1999:**

[82. Invite WHO to cooperate with Governments, at their request, and with international organizations in monitoring and analysing the

pharmaceutical and public-health implications of relevant international agreements, including trade agreements, so that Governments can effectively assess and subsequently develop pharmaceutical and health policies and regulatory measures that address their concerns and priorities, and are able to maximize the positive and mitigate the negative impact of those agreements.]

[83. Invite the organizations of the United Nations system to cooperate with WHO in integrating the health dimension into (social [, environmental-United States] and economic/their) policies and programmes, in view of the close interdependence between health and other fields and the fact that [the solution] [solutions-United States, EU] to good health may often be found outside of the health sector itself; (such cooperation may build on initiatives undertaken in one or more of the following areas: health and employment, health and education, health and macroeconomic policy, [health and environment,] [health and transport,-Norway] development of more equitable health financing systems and trade in health goods and services.)]

Note: **G77 proposed to move elements from para. 83 to a new para 83bis as follows:**

[83bis. Invite the United Nations system to support national efforts, where appropriate, to build on initiatives undertaken in one or more of the following areas: health and employment; health and education; health and macroeconomic policy; development of more equitable health financing systems; and trade in health goods and services.-G77]

Note: **Japan wishes to insert a reference to the Dakar Framework for Action in this section, after its adoption at the World Education Forum to be held in April 2000. Senegal proposes to include paras. 10 and 11 from the Framework for Action.**

Commitment 7
To accelerate the economic, social and human resource development of Africa and in the least developed countries

86bis. Encourage concerted national and international efforts to promote an integrated approach to people-centred sustainable development.

87. Make concerted national and international efforts for promoting an enabling environment that will facilitate the integration of Africa and the least developed countries into the global economy and promote their participation in the multilateral trading system through, *inter alia*:

[(a) Implementing [innovative-EU] debt relief [and cancellation-G77] initiatives [for the least developed countries-Norway, EU] [consistent with the implementing criteria under the [enhanced-Holy See] [heavily indebted poor countries initiative-United States, Japan];]

[(a) Implementing debt-relief initiatives for the least developed countries consistent with the implementing criteria under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative-United States;]

[(a) Designing and implementing appropriate debt-relief initiatives that can lead to a sustainable solution to their debt burden;-Chair]

[(b) Improving market access **[for their export products]** including by eliminating trade barriers and other protectionist measures, through, *inter alia*, securing tariff-free treatment, and eliminating quotas and providing preferential schemes for essentially all products originating from these countries through tariff-and-quota-free treatment for essentially all products originating in least developed countries].

Note: **Japan requested that the original subpara. 87 (b) below be retained pending final confirmation:**

[(b) Improving market access for their export products [, including tariff-free and quota-free treatment via preferential schemes for essentially all products originating in the least developed countries-Japan];]

(c) Supporting programmes to assist them to take full advantage of the multilateral trading regime, both on a bilateral basis and through multilateral efforts, *inter alia*, through the World Trade

Organization, ITC and UNCTAD and through other relevant regional and subregional economic organizations;

(d) Pursuing structural adjustment programmes relevant to the needs of these countries by supporting growth enhancing, poverty reducing economic reforms;

(e) Supporting, *inter alia*, initiatives in the development of venture capital funds for investment in these countries in fields conducive to sustainable development.

88. Assist Governments in Africa and the least developed countries in enhancing their countries' productive capacity and competitiveness through, *inter alia*, policies and programmes to support agricultural and industrial diversification, establishment of cooperative business networks, public and private systems for sharing information, promoting technology, and encouraging domestic and foreign investment, especially in the field of technology.

[90. Call upon donor Governments and international organizations to encourage investment in critical infrastructure services, including reconstruction in post-conflict and natural disaster situations, and invite Governments in Africa and the least developed countries to utilize infrastructure investments to also promote employment.] *(pending final confirmation)*

[90bis. Call for the creation of a world solidarity fund in order to contribute to the eradication of poverty and promote social development in the poorest regions of the world, and encourage efforts by the international community towards its establishment.-G77;United States proposes to delete]

90ter. Call upon WFP and other concerned agencies to strengthen food-for-work activities in low-income food-deficit countries, in particular in Africa, as an important measure to expand or rehabilitate needed community infrastructure, create employment and enhance household food security.

92. Strengthen support to South-South cooperation as a means to promote development in Africa and the least developed countries by enhancing investment and transfer of appropriate technology through mutually agreed arrangements, as well as promoting regional human resource development and development of technology through, *inter alia*, technology promotion centres.

93. Support increased efforts of Governments to promote and strengthen human resource development in Africa and the least developed countries, in partnership with civil society, to achieve quality basic education for all, while at the same time continuing to invest in secondary and tertiary education, and with the enhanced cooperation of the international community.

93bis. Support the efforts of Governments to allocate additional resources to education and the management capacities of the educational sector, and improve enrolment ratios, particularly for girls and women.

93ter. Support steps taken by Governments to encourage skilled and highly educated Africans to remain in the region and to utilize and further develop their skills.

93quat. Urge developed countries to strive to fulfil as soon as possible the agreed target of earmarking 0.15 to 0.2 per cent of gross national product (GNP) as official development assistance (ODA) for the least developed countries.

[94. Accord priority to the least developed countries [committed to poverty reduction and economic and social reform-EU] [G77 to delete] by the international community, including by the United Nations funds and programmes as well as international and regional financial institutions, in the allocation of resources on concessional terms for economic and social development;]

94bis. Encourage the United Nations and its affiliated agencies to enhance the provision of technical cooperation to the least developed countries. In this context, call for the strengthening of the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to the least developed countries;

[95. Encourage creditor countries that have not already done so to convert into grants all remaining official bilateral debts of the [poorest] [highly indebted poor-EU] countries [and to encourage all creditors to [clear] [cancel-G77] the entire debt stock of the poorest African and the least developed countries-EU proposes to delete] [that are pursuing sound policies and demonstrate a commitment to reform and poverty alleviation-Canada, EU; G77 proposes to delete].]

***Note*: United States and Japan propose to delete para. 95; the Chair proposes to address the issue of**

debt in all commitments with the help of a facilitator.

[95. Encourage creditor countries that have not already done so to convert into grants all remaining official bilateral debt of the highly indebted poor countries; beneficiary countries should ensure that these benefits of debt relief are directed towards poverty eradication and social development.-Chair]

96. Give special attention to the least developed countries, in particular those in sub-Saharan Africa, in the implementation of the 20/20 initiative in cooperation with civil society in order to ensure access to basic social services for all.

[97. [Generously support] [Strengthen efforts to follow-up on-United States] [Support all-G77] the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General [A/52/871-S/1998/318] on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa |, taking into account the link made by the Secretary-General among peace, democracy, human rights and [sustainable-United States] development so as to contribute to economic growth and development in Africa.-G77 proposes to delete]]

[97. Await the outcome of the open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa and call for the effective implementation of its recommendations.-Chair]

97bis. Encourage the 25 African countries most affected by HIV/AIDS to adopt time-bound targets for reducing infection levels, such as a target of reducing infection levels in young people by 25 per cent by 2005, and invite UNAIDS, in conjunction with its co-sponsoring agencies, to prepare and propose means for implementing a strategy for achieving this target.

98. Support African Governments in expanding and strengthening programmes related to young people and HIV/AIDS through developing a collective strategy with the donor community, international organizations and non-governmental organizations, facilitated by the establishment of national young people's task forces, in order to ensure the necessary multisectoral response and interventions to raise the awareness and address the needs of young people, as well as the needs of those living with HIV/AIDS and children orphaned by AIDS.

[99. Invite the UNAIDS [secretariat-G77 proposes to delete] and its co-sponsors to support the countries most affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic through ensuring [adequate] [increased-Holy See] allocation [and use-EU] of [human and financial-G77 proposes to delete] resources |, in particular financial, medication at affordable prices and developing a strategy for resource mobilization for programme activities for young people as part of the International Partnership against HIV/AIDS in Africa-G77] [developing a core set of indicators and tools to monitor overall implementation of youth programmes, consolidating resources for capacity-building by creating or strengthening technical resources networks at the country and regional levels, and developing a strategy for resource mobilization for programme activities for young people as part of the International Partnership against HIV/AIDS in Africa].]

[100bis. Support African Governments and civil society organizations in the provision of key services for HIV/AIDS prevention linked to care and support, for example, condom supply [both male and female], prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections[, including-United States] to reduce mother-to-child transmission, access to voluntary and confidential counselling and testing, support [to] [for] behavioural change and [safe blood] [especially responsible sexual behaviour], including abstinence,-EU, United States propose to delete] and guaranteeing a blood supply that is safe-Holy See].-EU]

[101. Assist African and least developed countries [in strengthening their capacities for-United States] research and development [centres-United States proposes to delete] in the field of [medicine] [public health-United States, EU], in particular to strengthen ongoing efforts [to develop treatment, to make available subsidized medication, [including for HIV/AIDS,-EU] to treat and control the spread of communicable and infectious diseases, [and] to train counsellors and medical personnel [and to substantially reduce the excess burden of disease attributable to conditions that affect the poor disproportionately and are, themselves, causes of poverty-United States].]

***Note*: G77 proposes the following for para. 101:**

[101. Support and assist African and the least developed countries in research and development centres in the field of medicine and public health, strengthening efforts to treat or control the spread of communicable and infectious diseases, such as malaria and tuberculosis, making available medicine at affordable prices and training medical personnel and counsellors.-G77]

102. Encourage the international community to give its full support to an effective and successful outcome of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2001.

Commitment 8
To ensure that when structural adjustment programmes are agreed to they include social development goals, in particular eradicating poverty, promoting full and productive employment, and enhancing social integration:

103bis. Encourage international financial institutions and national Governments to adopt the principle of integration of social as well as economic aspects in the design of structural adjustment as well as reform programmes.

103ter. Adjustment programmes to address economic crises, including those negotiated between national Governments and IMF, should strive to ensure that this process does not lead to a severe drop in economic activity or sharp cuts in social spending.

[104. Encourage [the] [Governments, social partners and-Norway] international financial institutions to develop and maintain a responsive[,] [and-Norway] ongoing dialogue [with Governments and social partners-Norway proposes to delete] [and non-governmental organizations-EU] in the design and implementation of adjustment and reform programmes to ensure the full integration of social and economic aspects [and, in accordance with the Copenhagen Declaration, protecting social policies and expenditures] [by developing agreed frameworks and protecting social policies and expenditures, in accordance with the Copenhagen Declaration-EU].]

***Note*: EU proposes to replace para. 104 with the following:**

[104. Encourage Governments and international financial institutions to develop and maintain a responsive, ongoing dialogue with relevant actors of civil society in the design and implementation of adjustment and reform programmes to ensure the full integration of social and economic aspects by endeavouring to develop agreed frameworks and protecting social policies and expenditures, in accordance with the Copenhagen Declaration.]

***Note*: G77 proposes to replace para. 104 with the following:**

[104. Encourage international financial institutions to develop and maintain a responsive, ongoing dialogue with Governments in the design, implementation and reform of structural adjustment programmes to ensure the full integration of social and economic aspects by striving to develop frameworks for protecting social policies and programmes, in accordance with the Copenhagen Declaration.]

[104. Encourage international financial institutions to improve/enhance the ongoing dialogue with Governments in the design, implementation and reform of structural adjustment programmes ensuring the full integration of social and economic frameworks for protecting social policies and programmes so that such programmes are genuinely nationally owned and driven; such dialogue would benefit from consultations by Governments with relevant actors and organizations of civil society and greater openness of international financial institutions to such actors and organizations.-Chair]

[104. Encourage the international financial institutions to take into account the specific circumstances of countries concerned in providing support to their structural adjustment programmes. -Japan]

[104bis. Encourage the development of nationally owned poverty reduction strategies, in line with the evolving concept of poverty reduction strategy papers, as a common basis for Governments' dialogue with development partners and as important tools for the integration of social goals in national development strategies.-Norway, Canada; G77 proposes to delete]

105. Design national policies, taking into account concerns of people living in poverty, by incorporating social

development goals in the formulation of structural adjustment programmes, including poverty reduction strategies, in consultation with civil society, with a particular emphasis on:

(a) Designing economic policies for more equitable and enhanced access to income and resources in order to promote sustained economic growth and sustainable development, taking fully into account economic and social programmes aimed at poverty reduction;

(b) Protecting core social development expenditures identified by individual Governments from budgetary cuts, especially in times of crisis, and encouraging international development banks to support national efforts in this regard;

[(c) Ensuring good governance, including transparency, accountability, effective monitoring procedures and monitoring of budgets;-United States]

***Note*: G77 proposed to replace subpara. 105 (c) with the following:**

[(c) Ensuring transparency and accountability by both Governments and international financial institutions for improved efficacy of structural adjustment programmes;]

(d) Ensuring that public services reach people living in poverty and vulnerable groups as a matter of priority, particularly through strengthening existing social programmes;

(e) Implementing adjustment and stabilization policies in ways that protect people living in poverty as well as vulnerable groups;

(f) Preserving and enhancing the social capital and strengthening the social fabric of society;

[(g) Consider the introduction of a debt-relief arrangement as a component of structural adjustment programmes and implementation of poverty reduction strategies to achieve social development goals;-G77]

***Note*: Japan proposes to replace subpara. 105 (g) with the following:**

[(g) Implementing fully and speedily the enhanced HIPC Initiative in order to deliver debt relief to those countries implementing poverty reduction strategies;-Japan, EU]

[(h) Ensuring good governance, especially transparency and monitoring of budgets;]

***Note*: G77 indicated that it would propose alternative language in the context of subpara. 105 (c).**

106. Establish participatory mechanisms to undertake assessment of the social impact of structural adjustment programmes and reform packages before, during and after the implementation process with a view to mitigating their negative impact and developing policies to improve their positive impact on social development goals. Such assessments might involve the support and cooperation of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, regional development banks and organizations of civil society.

107. Improve information-sharing and coordination between the Economic and Social Council and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, with a view to promoting social development and exploring ways and means to reduce the negative effects and improve the positive impact of structural adjustment programmes.

107bis. Ensure that gender issues are taken into account in the formulation and implementation of structural adjustment programmes.

Commitment 9
To increase significantly and/or utilize more efficiently the resources allocated to social development in order to achieve the goals of the Summit through national action and regional and international cooperation:

107ter. Recommend that the high-level international intergovernmental event on financing for development, to be held in 2001, consider the mobilization of national and international resources for social development for the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action.

107quater. Strengthen, with the assistance of the international community, upon request, national information systems to produce reliable and disaggregated statistics on social development in order to assess the impact of social policies on economic and social development and to ensure that economic and social

resources are used efficiently and effectively.

108. Undertake efforts to mobilize domestic resources for social development in accordance with national priorities and policies by, *inter alia*:

(a) Reallocating public resources for investment in social development, *inter alia*, through the appropriate reduction of excessive military expenditures, including global military expenditures and the arms trade, and investments for arms production and acquisition, taking into consideration national security requirements;

(b) Endeavouring to enhance the cost-effectiveness of social spending;

(c) Strengthening mechanisms and policies to attract and manage private investment, thus freeing and also increasing public resources for social investments;

(d) Facilitating ways and means for the involvement and active partnership of civil society in the provision of social services.

109. Taking into account the challenges of globalization facing developing countries, support Governments, at their request, in the establishment of guidelines for policies aimed at generating domestic revenue to pay for social services, social protection and other social programmes; through, *inter alia*:

(a) Promoting equitable and progressive broadening of the tax base;

(b) Improving the efficiency of tax administration, including tax collection;

(c) Seeking new sources of revenue that simultaneously may discourage public bads;

(d) Undertaking various forms of public borrowing, including issuance of bonds and other financial instruments to finance capital works.

110. Consider further means, at the national level, to mobilize additional resources for social development by, *inter alia*:

(a) Extending access to microcredit and other financial instruments to people living in poverty, particularly women;

(b) Supporting community participation in the planning, provision and maintenance of local infrastructure, through such mechanisms as community contracting of labour-based works;

(c) Improving and restructuring, as appropriate, national tax regimes and administration in order to establish an equitable and efficient system that supports social development policies and programmes and, *inter alia*, take measures to reduce tax evasion;

[(d) Removing, in all countries retaining them, tax allowances for bribes paid to foreign public officials, and pursuing recovery of assets where funds were illegally acquired.]

[(d) Eliminating tax concessions/deductible expenditures incurred in securing foreign contracts by illegitimate means/payments.-Chair]

[(d) Requesting the international community to support the efforts of all countries aimed at strengthening institutional capacity for preventing corruption, bribery, money laundering and illegal transfer of funds.-EU]

[111. Promote, through international action, the mobilization of additional resources for social development by, *inter alia*:]

***Note*: United States proposes to replace the chapeau of para. 111 with the following:**

[111. Promote, at the international level, further means to mobilize additional resources for social development including by encouraging more effective use of existing resources and initiatives including, *inter alia*:]

New (a) Developing appropriate means of international cooperation in tax matters;

(a) Exploring methods for dividing the liability of multinational corporations to pay taxes on profits among the various jurisdictions in which they operate;

(b) Exploring ways to combat the use of tax shelters and tax havens that undermine national tax systems;

***Note*: EU proposes to replace subpara. 111 (c) with the following:**

[(c) Improving the existing mechanisms for helping to stabilize commodity export earnings so as to respond to the real concerns of developing countries that are heavily dependent on primary exports;]

***Note*: G77 proposes to replace subpara. 111 (c) with the following:**

[(c) Take steps for the stabilization of commodity prices in the international market, including through improving existing mechanisms, to respond to the real concerns of developing countries that are heavily dependent on commodity exports;]

[(d) Preventing tax avoidance and promoting treaties for avoiding double taxation;] *(pending final confirmation)*

(e) Exploring ways and means to increase and widen flows of public and private financial resources to developing countries, especially least developed countries.

[(e)bis. Further study of the implications of a currency transaction tax, including the potential advantages and disadvantages;]

[((e)bis.) Further study of the idea of a currency transaction tax, and its potential implications;-G77]

(f) Exploring ways and means of preventing and addressing illegal transfers as well as of repatriating illegally transferred funds to their countries of origin and calling upon all countries and entities concerned to cooperate in this regard. *(G77 accepts this subpara. ad referendum)*

112. Urge international action to support national efforts to attract additional resources for social development, in several important areas:

[(a) Encouraging creditor countries and institutions to take action to achieve rapid progress towards faster, broader and deeper debt relief [as agreed-EU] under the [enhanced-EU] HIPC Initiative [including by increasing flexibility with regard to eligibility criteria-United States, Japan propose to delete; EU proposes to delete if word "enhanced" is used] and through other means to [help them to] [ensure a permanent-United States] exit from [the rescheduling process and from-United States proposes to delete] unsustainable debt burdens [for the poorest countries that successfully implement economic reforms and the necessary measures to ensure effective good governance-United States]. Resources freed by this action [, together with other available resources,-EU] should be used for [social development, including poverty reduction] [poverty reduction, including for social development-EU];]

Note: **G77 proposes to replace subpara. 112 (a) with the following:**

[(a) Encouraging creditor countries and institutions to take action to achieve rapid progress towards faster, broader and deeper debt relief under the HIPC Initiative, including by increasing flexibility with regard to eligibility criteria and through other means, to help alleviate the debt burdens of those countries covered by the initiative;]

(b) Strengthening the institutional capacity of developing countries in debt management, calling upon the international community to support the efforts towards this end, and in this regard stressing the importance of such initiatives as the debt management and financial analysis system and the debt-management capacity-building programme;

[(b)bis. Taking measures to address the debt problem of middle-income developing countries with a view to resolving their long-term debt sustainability problem;-G77]

[(c) Urging donor countries to take necessary action to reverse the current decline in ODA and [that they should-G77 proposes to delete] [strive to-Japan, United States, EU] fulfil the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of GNP for overall ODA [as soon as possible] [by 2005-G77];]

[(d) Encouraging donor and recipient countries, based on mutual agreement and commitment, to fully implement the 20/20 initiative, in line with the Oslo and Hanoi Consensus documents, to ensure universal access to basic social services;] *(pending final confirmation)*

[(e) Giving preferential interest rates for social development programmes and projects as an indication of lending countries' commitment to achieving social development goals and targets;-G77]

Note: **United States, Japan and EU propose to delete subpara. 112 (e).**

[(f) Continuing to provide support and assistance to the landlocked [and transit-EU, United States propose to delete] developing countries in their efforts to implement the outcome of the Summit, particularly in addressing their special needs and problems;-G77]

(g) Implementing the commitments regarding the special needs and vulnerabilities of the small island developing States, in particular by providing effective means, including adequate, predictable, new and additional resources for social development programmes, in accordance with the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the results of the special session of the General Assembly on the review of the Programme of Action, and on the basis of the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action.

[114. Improve methods of controlling and supervising [monitoring] the use of available funds, including transparent use of funds in the development efforts and cooperation programmes of all countries, agencies and institutions, with the aim of better targeting these funds [for the benefit of groups with special needs] [for the special needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups-Holy See].-EU, United States]

Note: **G77 proposes to replace para. 114 and 114 *bis* with the following:**

[114. Increase transparency and accountability[, including through improved methods of monitoring expenditures,-United States, EU] in the use of resources, including ODA, for social development, in order to ensure greater efficiency and effectiveness.-G77]

Note: **EU, United States wish para. 114, as amended, to replace existing para. 114 only.**

[114bis. Stimulate Governments of developing countries, bilateral and multilateral donor organizations and civil society to cooperate in the development and implementation of sectoral approaches in health and education, thereby ensuring the ownership of the national Government concerned and increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the use of domestic and ODA resources.-EU]

Commitment 10
To promote an improved and strengthened framework for international, regional and subregional cooperation for social development, in a spirit of partnership, through the United Nations and other multilateral institutions:

115. Develop, strengthen and make more effective indicators at the national level for assessing and guiding social development, in collaboration with research institutions and civil society, as appropriate. These could include quantitative and qualitative indicators for assessing, *inter alia*, the social and gender impact of policies. Also develop and strengthen national information systems to produce reliable statistics on social and economic development. **[All data systems should ensure availability of age- and sex-disaggregated data, which are crucial for translating policy into strategies that address age and gender concerns** (*Note: if agreement is reached on para. 72 quater this sentence will not be needed*).] The relevant bodies of the United Nations and other relevant institutions should support, upon request, these national efforts.

[116. Invite the United Nations system, in particular the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations, to identify a limited number of common qualitative and quantitative indicators for social development from among those currently accepted and widely used by the Member States of the United Nations, drawn from the list of common country assessment indicators and based, as closely as possible, upon the international development goal indicators to measure achievement of the internationally agreed development goals.-EU]

Note: **G77 proposes to replace para. 116 with the following:**

[116. Invite the relevant bodies of the United Nations system working in the field of social development, as appropriate and in consultation with Governments, to collect information on commonly used social indicators at the national level [to assist Governments in developing social policies].]

Note: **New Zealand proposes to delete para. 116.**

117. Strengthen cooperation at the regional level, which might include:

(a) Promoting dialogue among regional and subregional groups and organizations;

(b) Encouraging the regional commissions to initiate or continue evaluation of the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action and the further initiatives of the General Assembly at its special session;

(c) Encouraging implementation of regional social development agendas where they exist; encouraging recipient countries, donor Governments and agencies as well as multilateral financial institutions to take greater account of the regional social development agenda of regional commissions and regional and subregional organizations including in their funding policies and programmes.

118. Further strengthen the Economic and Social Council as the body primarily responsible for coordinating international action in follow-up to United Nations conferences and summits, which could include:

(a) Fostering a closer working relationship with the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies;

[(b) Expanding the agenda of the high-level meetings between the Economic and Social Council and the Bretton Woods institutions to consider the further implementation by those institutions of the agreements adopted by United Nations conferences and summits;]

***Note*: United States proposes to delete subpara. 118 (b).**

[(c) Supporting continuing cooperation between the Economic and Social Council and the Bretton Woods institutions, in particular joint meetings with the Development Committee and the International Monetary and Financial Committee, the World Trade Organization and UNCTAD, [to ensure that relevant United Nations resolutions on economic and social affairs, as well as the objectives and policy approaches of United Nations conferences and summits, are given due consideration by those institutions. The Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) should assist in this process] [to ensure that the objectives and policy approaches of United Nations conferences and summits are given due consideration by those institutions and to consider other relevant economic and social issues with a view to encouraging greater cohesion in addressing them-EU].]

[119. Strengthen cooperation within the multilateral system [to develop sound principles of social policy-EU] to share information on existing, internationally developed standards and good practice in social policy and to make that information more easily accessible to all actors-EU.]

***Note*: G77 propose to delete para. 119.**

[120. Establish and strengthen channels of dialogue with the institutions and forums of finance and industry, in and out of government, such as key central banks and industry forums.-G77]

***Note*: United States and EU propose to delete para. 120.**

121. Promote South-South cooperation, particularly in terms of economic and technical cooperation, and support triangular mechanisms whereby donors would provide appropriate support, **[, including to consider the establishment of a generalized trust fund, supported by voluntary contributions]**.

[122. Promote the full realization of the right to development as established in the Declaration on the Right to Development (as/and) reaffirmed by the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, so that social development concerns are fully taken into consideration and imprinted in the international agenda.]

[123. Reform the international financial structure, including a re-examination of the current voting rights of IMF.-G77]

***Note*: United States proposes to replace para. 123 with the following:**

[123. Further reform the international financial system, including weak policies and institutions in many developing countries and an inadequate focus on risk on the part of banks and investors in industrialized countries.]

***Note*: Norway proposes to replace para. 123 with the following:**

[123. Continue work on a wide range of reforms to create a strengthened international financial system.]

[124. Promote a comprehensive approach to people-centred sustainable development that takes into

consideration ODA as well as other elements, including, *inter alia*, [good/transparent and accountable] governance, [other sources of funding, including private investment and trade/trade/equitable trading regime], [access to international markets], private investment, debt [relief] and transfer of technology. [Existing development frameworks with a comprehensive approach should be supported.]]

125. Consider the establishment, as appropriate, of national mechanisms, where they do not already exist, for the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action and the further initiatives agreed at the special session.

[126. Invite Parliamentarians [members of national legislatures] to [ensure the legislative reform/adopt legislative measures-United States] and expanded awareness-raising necessary for implementing the commitments of the World Summit for Social Development and the further initiatives contained in the present document, and encourage the contribution of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in this effort.]

[128. Invite the Economic and Social Council to consolidate the ongoing initiatives and actions established in the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action, the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) and the recommendations contained in the present document [in order to launch a global campaign at [a high political level] [all levels-G77], to [end] [eradicate-G77] poverty].]

[129. Commit [themselves] [ourselves-G77] and encourage all organizations, institutions, communities and individuals to take further determined, sustained action to implement these decisions and to achieve the [commitments contained in] [objectives of-G77] the Copenhagen Declaration [and Programme of Action-G77] [and decide to convene a second World Summit for Social Development in 2005 to review progress and decide on additional initiatives-G77 proposes to delete; United States proposes to replace with "and agree to regularly assess further implementation of the Copenhagen Programme of Action with a view to bringing together all parties involved in the year 2005 to assess progress and consider the initiatives, as appropriate, 10 years after the adoption of the Programme of Action"].]

***Note*: EU proposed the following for para. 129:**

[129. Commit ourselves and encourage all other relevant actors to take further determined sustained action to implement the commitments of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action and the results of the special session of the General Assembly in Geneva, and request the Economic and Social Council to regularly assess, through the Commission for Social Development, the further implementation of the Copenhagen commitments and the outcome of the Geneva special session, not excluding the possibility of bringing together, at the appropriate time, all parties involved to evaluate progress and to consider new initiatives.]